

BROWNLOW'S KNOXVILLE WHIG, AND REBEL VENTILATOR.

VOLUME I.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1864.

NUMBER 3.

The Knoxville Whig.

W. G. BROWNLOW, Editor.



Banner of promise, by freemen unfurled!
Beacon of hope to a waiting world!
Shining above is the starry throng.
A rift in the murky clouds of wrong—
Clouds that shall roll from their beams of light,
Till the whole round dome is blue and bright.

Knoxville, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1864.

Traitors in our Midst!

It is a melancholy fact, that there exist in our midst men who are and have always been traitors to the vilest, most aggravating and infamous class—traitors to our Government, traitors to their God, and traitors to their neighbors and benefactors. When this rebellion first broke out, Knoxville was noted for the violence, corruption, meanness, and sneaking cowardice they evinced. These scoundrels—for such they are—such they have ever been—and such they must live and die—ought not to be allowed to remain within the Federal lines. They are collecting information of every kind, and have been all the time, and sending it to the enemy. They were growing during the siege, and threatening what they would do to Union men when they got possession of the city!

Generals Grant and Foster.

Generals GRANT and FOSTER left here for the front above Mossy Creek, the first of this week. What their movements are, we have no means of knowing, but we have such unlimited confidence in the men, that we venture the assertion that all is well, and will end well. If Longstreet and his *serfs* find these able men visiting their quarters, they will pull up stakes and fall back a few snakes.

From the first struggle at Belmont to his last at Chattanooga, GEN. GRANT's men have fought more steadily, fiercely, and successfully, than those of any other portion of our army. One cannot look upon Fort Donelson, Vicksburg and Chattanooga, and inclining to throw up the hat and cry out three cheers for the fighting General!

In looking over the history of our Generals, from the time he was wounded in Mexico to the present time, the eye will light upon few more brave, able, and meritorious officers than GEN. FOSTER, now in command here, and the worthy successor of the glorious BURNside. The rebels of Newbern, Washington, and other points on the coast of North Carolina, grow sick to this day at the mention of the name of FOSTER, a man who knows his duty and dares perform it. True Union men will be pleased with him, and of rebels and rebel sympathizers, he will ask no favors.

Taking Churches and Houses.

The military authorities have taken all the Churches but one, and all the Hotels of Knoxville, and converted them into Hospitals. This is as it should be. The Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist Churches here, would be used for better purposes if turned into *grog shops*, selling meat, corn whisky for rebel money, than to be used to preach and pray such treason, blasphemy and blackguardism, as have disgraced their walls and pulpits for the last three years. The Hotels of Knoxville, as a general thing, have been gambling hells and houses of ill-fame for the last three years, under rebel reign, and if they were not needed for hospitals, ought to be burned. There are rebel private houses here that ought to be taken. And there are others that ought to be consumed by the devouring element! The traitors in business, we will see to it, shall be closed out in short order. They showed their hands during the siege, and they have been marked, and now they must atone for it. Let the military authorities do their duty, and these vile rebels and traitors will soon be able to report that they have obtained their rights!

Teaching the Slaves to Rebel.

It is a matter of grievous complaint among rebels that wherever the Federal army goes, the negroes walk off from their owners and claim to be free. When they were about to inaugurate the rebellion, they used to tell thousands of their slaves in the crowds of listeners to whom they spoke, that if Lincoln were elected they would be free, and that if Lincoln's army ever got here, they would all be free, and would even have a right to enslave their owners. The negroes supposed they were telling the truth, and have taken them at their word. This "venting out for a free State" by the negroes, is the result of the last ten years Democratic stump speaking in this country. We heard such scoundrels as John Hoge Crozier boast in their speeches here, three years ago, that they would bring on a war

Shall not stay here.

About the time of the breaking out of this vile rebellion, and at all times since, the guilty rascals concerned have published, asserted, and sworn, that none of the Lincolnites, or thousands of Union men driven out of the country, should ever live here, even after peace is declared. The Union men, on the other hand, have resolved, and very justly, as we think, that both themselves and these rebels shall not occupy this country. It is a settled principle that one party or the other must leave the country. The Union men intend to stay, and their persecutors would do well to leave. Such men as Sneed, Swan, Crozier, Charlton, Toole, Sperry, Haynes, Campbell Wallace, that unmitigated scoundrel, Thos. J. Campbell, and others, "too tedious to mention," never can live in East Tennessee. Indeed, we regard Union men who have suffered at their hands, and because of their counsels, as justified in shooting them down on sight, before or after the war terminates, and we shall regard hundreds of them as wanting in courage and in resentment if they do not dispatch them wherever they meet with their rotten carcasses. They have caused the hanging of better men than themselves or associates, they have instigated the shooting down of others, and yet the imprisonment of others. They have filled Eastern Tennessee with widows and orphans; they have destroyed houses and barns, fences and homes; they have plundered honest men of their stock and grain, and they have filled the land with mourning. Let such Imps of Hell die the death of traitors, and upon the shortest possible notice!

Rebel Rents.

The impression prevails—though erroneous—that we have the control of rebel rents and rebel abandoned real estate—Gov. JOHNSON has the oversight of these matters, and will, by his agents, in a short time, take charge of and regulate all cases of the kind. We advise those owing rents to rebels who have fled beyond our lines, and those who are notoriously disloyal, not to pay one dollar to the rebel owner or his agent, be him whom he may, for it may be to pay again.

Our business, as Special Agent of the Treasury Department, is to regulate the sale of goods, seize all goods smuggled into East Tennessee without regular permits, and to seize and confiscate all the goods, wares and merchandize—the loose and perishable property left by rebels who have abandoned their homes and gone with the rebel army for protection. We had but commenced this work when the siege took place, but now we shall renew it and prosecute it to the bitter end. We have a sufficient force of "Agency Aids," and if it is not, we have authority to appoint others.—We don't intend that rebels here shall hide the effects of rebels who have fled. If caught at such conduct, they must go to prison, and our instructions are to call upon Major-General FOSTER for the necessary bucking, and in his absence, upon General CARTER, either of whom will alike respond to our call. We intend to press these vile getters-up of this rebellion to the extent of our power, and to make them feel that "Jordan is a hard road to travel."

As long as we live, and as long as truth and patriotism shall continue to appeal to the human heart, we will fight this rebellion and those concerned in getting it up—How long we may be able to stand and withstand the storm-lashed sea of secession, God only knows, but time will show. We crave to live long enough to see the over-thrown of this most wicked and infamous of rebellions—and when we shall have done with earth and the things thereof, around which twine the ambition and affections of frail humanity, in death we only crave to know that the rebellion has been crushed out, and its guilty originators punished with death, our evening sun will go down like the evening sun of an Eastern clime that never knows a frown—and our wearied spirit, tired of its clay tenement, take its flight and speed its course away—and away beyond the bounds of space, to the paradise of God, where no vile rebel will be found!

Session Chivalry.

Major O'DOYLE, of New York, who evidently attached some importance to a "gun powder plot" originating in that city, has kindly caused the following letters to be sent to us. They disclose the *high-toned chivalry* of Southern sympathizers in New York, and their foreign associates:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Y.

November 20, 1863.

DR. W. G. BROWNLOW—Dear Sir: By direction of His Honor the Mayor, I transmit to you the following copy of an anonymous letter this day received.

I have the honor to be,

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,

Private Secretary.

NEW YORK, November 15, 1862.

MR. GEORGE O'DOYLE: At a private residence in this city, there was an assemblage of wealthy citizens of the South and rich foreigners—an exclusive aristocratic party of slave owners; and a purse was made up to hire some men "out west" to capture and hang Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee, as his influence here is very damaging to Jeff. Davis' despotism—he has, as they allege, too great command of the laboring classes, and must interfere with the interest of slavery South. It is a *small secret society*, who receive their instructions from "Richard III," directly from his Headquarters at Richmond!

Three other men are singled out—Stewart, of Virginia, Grant of Arkansas, and an "abolitionist" residing in Louisiana. I am a confidential clerk of one of the parties, and for that reason withhold my name. One of them spent over one hundred and fifty dollars "treating" Irishmen during the mob last summer. They also raised money to hire judges to declare the Constitution Law unconstitutional in every State possible. Last winter they spent considerable money to get United States currency deemed as unconstitutional and consequently of no value. Please communicate this to Parson Brownlow, as you know where to direct it to reach him. And I don't.

I am a Virginian, but am loyal to the whole Union, and am getting tired, as a non-slaveholder, of the "Nigger Aristocracy of South Carolina," and of the despotism of "Richard III," at Richmond.

Very respectfully, TRUTH.

Raising the Wages of Privates.

We were in a large war meeting in Cincinnati, three weeks ago, in which resolutions were adopted by acclamation, calling on Congress to increase the pay of privates in the Federal army to twenty dollars per month!

We hope and believe it will be done. Our Govt. has money and credit, and the brave men in the ranks, who do the fighting and hard service, deserve better pay. Let the brave volunteers in the ranks of the privates, and all non-commissioned officers have increased pay. Let them have twenty dollars per month, and that at once. They earn it, and their families need it.

Miserable Union Men.

We have a class of Union men in this end of the State—thank God they are not numerous—whose chief employment is to endorse the character, including the *loyalty* of the meanest Secessionists out of the infernal regions. By these endorsements they are getting false accounts paid by the Government, and claims allowed that never ought to be paid. We hear of them in every county, and they seem to have contracts with the rebels, to the effect that they are to serve each other as their respective parties may predominate. We hope the Federal soldiers will rob all such Union men of all they have. They are meaner than the men they seek to shield. Let our authorities keep a sharp look out for these imps—these miserable Union men.

Listen to Dr. Breckinridge.

R. J. BRECKINRIDGE, the uncle of the traitor in the rebel army, is a leading Presbyterian Minister in the United States, and a man of great ability. The following is a sketch of his late Thanksgiving Sermon, preached at Danville, and reported by one of the audience. His text was—"But thanks be to God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." The Doctor treated his subject under the following divisions. Let our Presbyterian traitors of Tennessee, listen to the teachings of one decent man in their ranks:

1. That the Government of the United States, against which this rebellion is waged, has not in any department of it, in any manner or at any time, from its origin to the present day, done any act which could possibly justify before God or man, the sin, crime, and murder of its attempted abomination.

2. That, while this rebellion deserved, the people of the loyal States *deserve* one made to put it down; and though evil was instigated by the devil, he did not divide and distract the loyal people, and did for a time so far as to bring us, yet we see now, as recent events show, thoroughly united, and more determined to put down the rebellion than ever.

3. That God had so completely frustrated all the calculations of the leaders of the rebellion, on which their hopes of success had been built.

4. That God had restrained the great powers of the world, so as to prevent their interference in our quarrel.

5. That it was a matter of devout thankfulness, that notwithstanding our mistakes in the field, reverses, drawbacks, through the insincerity of our friends, or others, our cause was still onward in the great purpose of saving the life of the nation.

6. That in the midst of so much peril, responsibility and temptation, before our ruler, in the exercise of such vast powers, were essential for them to avoid in putting down the rebellion, that they had done.

7. In regard to the bearings of the war upon slaves, while I have said I did not approve of all the government had done, I have always held that whatever was necessary for the government to do, in order to crush the rebellion, should be done, and I would support the government in doing it.

8. About the cry that the Administration has said that not a single Administration had been in power since the origin of the Confederacy, in which the *charge* had not been made that it had injured the constitution in something it had done, and therefore this charge was no new thing.

9. About the cry that the Administration has said that not a single Administration had been in power since the origin of the Confederacy, in which the *charge* had not been made that it had injured the constitution in something it had done, and therefore this charge was no new thing.

10. About the cry that the Administration has said that not a single Administration had been in power since the origin of the Confederacy, in which the *charge* had not been made that it had injured the constitution in something it had done, and therefore this charge was no new thing.

11. About the cry that the Administration has said that not a single Administration had been in power since the origin of the Confederacy, in which the *charge* had not been made that it had injured the constitution in something it had done, and therefore this charge was no new thing.

12. About the cry that the Administration has said that not a single Administration had been in power since the origin of the Confederacy, in which the *charge* had not been made that it had injured the constitution in something it had done, and therefore this charge was no new thing.

13. About the cry that the Administration has said that not a single Administration had been in power since the origin of the Confederacy, in which the *charge* had not been made that it had injured the constitution in something it had done, and therefore this charge was no new thing.

14. About the cry that the Administration has said that not a single Administration had been in power since the origin of the Confederacy, in which the *charge* had not been made that it had injured the constitution in something it had done, and therefore this charge was no new thing.

15. About the cry that the Administration has said that not a single Administration had been in power since the origin of the Confederacy, in which the *charge* had not been made that it had injured the constitution in something it had done, and therefore this charge was no new thing.

16. About the cry that the Administration has said that not a single Administration had been in power since the origin of the Confederacy, in which the *charge* had not been made that it had injured the constitution in something it had done, and therefore this charge was no new thing.

17. About the cry that the Administration has said that not a single Administration had been in power since the origin of the Confederacy, in which the *charge* had not been made that it had injured the constitution in something it had done, and therefore this charge was no new thing.

18. About the cry that the Administration has said that not a single Administration had been in power since the origin of the Confederacy, in which the *charge* had not been made that it had injured the constitution in something it had done, and therefore this charge was no new thing.

19. About the cry that the Administration has said that not a single Administration had been in power since the origin of the Confederacy, in which the *charge* had not been made that it had injured the constitution in something it had done, and therefore this charge was no new thing.

20. About the cry that the Administration has said that not a single Administration had been in power since the origin of the Confederacy, in which the *charge* had not been made that it had injured the constitution in something it had done, and therefore this charge was no new thing.

21. About the cry that the Administration has said that not a single Administration had been in power since the origin of the Confederacy, in which the *charge* had not been made that it had injured the constitution in something it had done, and therefore this charge was no new thing.

22. About the cry that the Administration has said that not a single Administration had been in power since the origin of the Confederacy, in which the *charge* had not been made that it had injured the constitution in something it had done, and therefore this charge was no new thing.

23. About the cry that the Administration has said that not a single Administration had been in power since the origin of the Confederacy, in which the *charge* had not been made that it had injured the constitution in something it had done, and therefore this charge was no new thing.

24. About the cry that the Administration has said that not a single Administration had been in power since the origin of the Confederacy, in which the *charge* had not been made that it had injured the constitution in something it had done, and therefore this charge was no new thing.

25. About the cry that the Administration has said that not a single Administration had been in power since the origin of the Confederacy, in which the *charge* had not been made that it had injured the constitution in something it had done, and therefore this charge was no new thing.

26. About the cry that the Administration has said that not a single Administration had been in power since the origin of the Confederacy, in which the *charge* had not been made that it had injured the constitution in something it had done, and therefore this charge was no new thing.

27. About the cry that the Administration has said that not a single Administration had been in power since the origin of the Confederacy, in which the *charge* had not been made that it had injured the constitution in something it had done, and therefore this charge was no new thing.

28. About the cry that the Administration has said that not a single Administration had been in power since the origin of the Confederacy, in which the *charge* had not been made that it had injured the constitution in something it had done, and therefore this charge was no new thing.

29. About the cry that the Administration has said that not a single Administration had been in power since the origin of the Confederacy, in which the *charge* had not been made that it had injured the constitution in something it had done, and therefore this charge was no new thing.

30. About the cry that the Administration has said that not a single Administration had been in power since the origin of the Confederacy, in which the *charge* had not been made that it had injured the constitution in something it had done, and therefore this charge was no new thing.

31. About the cry that the Administration has said that not a single Administration had been in power since the origin of the Confederacy, in which the *charge* had not been made that it had injured the constitution in something it had done, and therefore this charge was no new thing.

32. About the cry that the Administration has said that not a single Administration had been in power since the origin of the Confederacy, in which the *charge* had not been made that it had injured the constitution in something it had done, and therefore this charge was no new thing.

33. About the cry that the Administration has said that not a single Administration had been in power since the origin of the Confederacy, in which the *charge* had not been made that it had injured the constitution in something it had done, and therefore this charge was no new thing.

34. About the cry that the Administration has said that not a single Administration had been in power since the origin of the Confederacy, in which the *charge* had not been made that it had injured the constitution in something it had done, and therefore this charge was no new thing.

35. About the cry that the Administration has said that not a single Administration had been in power since the origin of the Confederacy, in which the *charge* had not been made that it had injured the constitution in something it had done, and therefore this charge was no new thing.

36. About the cry that the Administration has said that not a single Administration had been in power since the origin of the Confederacy, in which the *charge* had not been made that it had injured the constitution in something it had done, and therefore this charge was no new thing.

37. About the cry that the Administration has said that not a single Administration had been in power since the origin of the Confeder